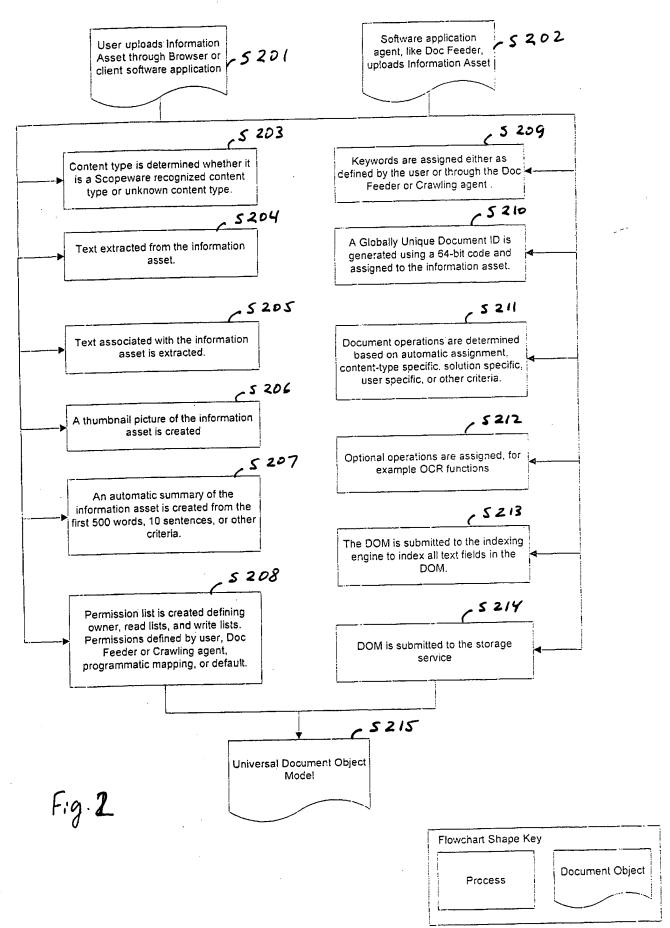


FIG. 1

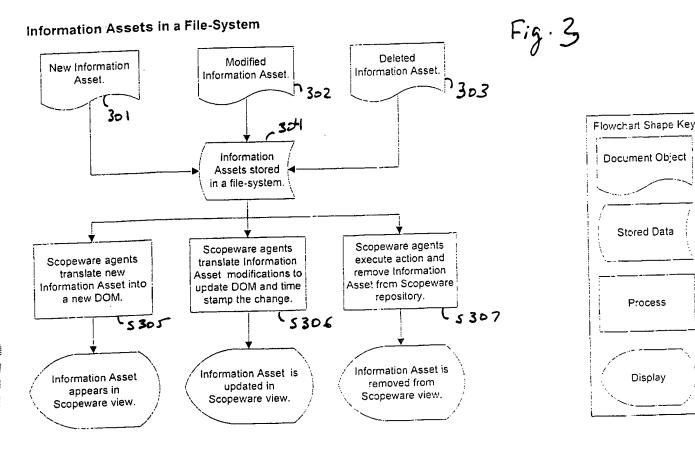


Ñ

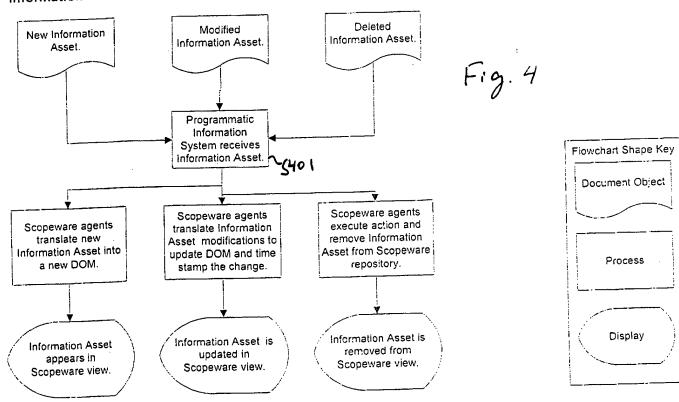
E

M

, 9



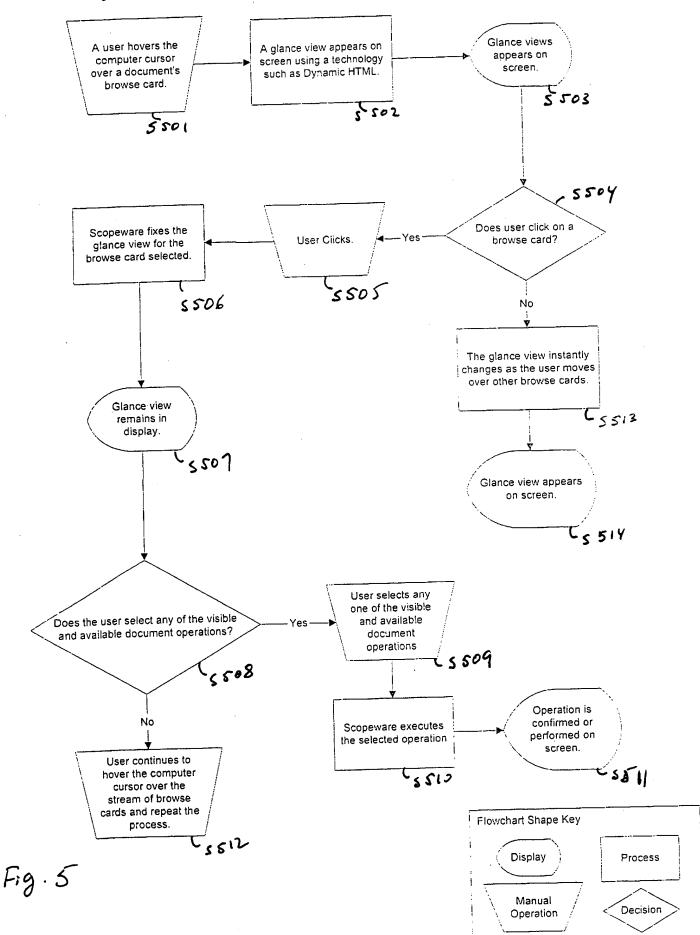
Information Assets in a Programmatic Information System

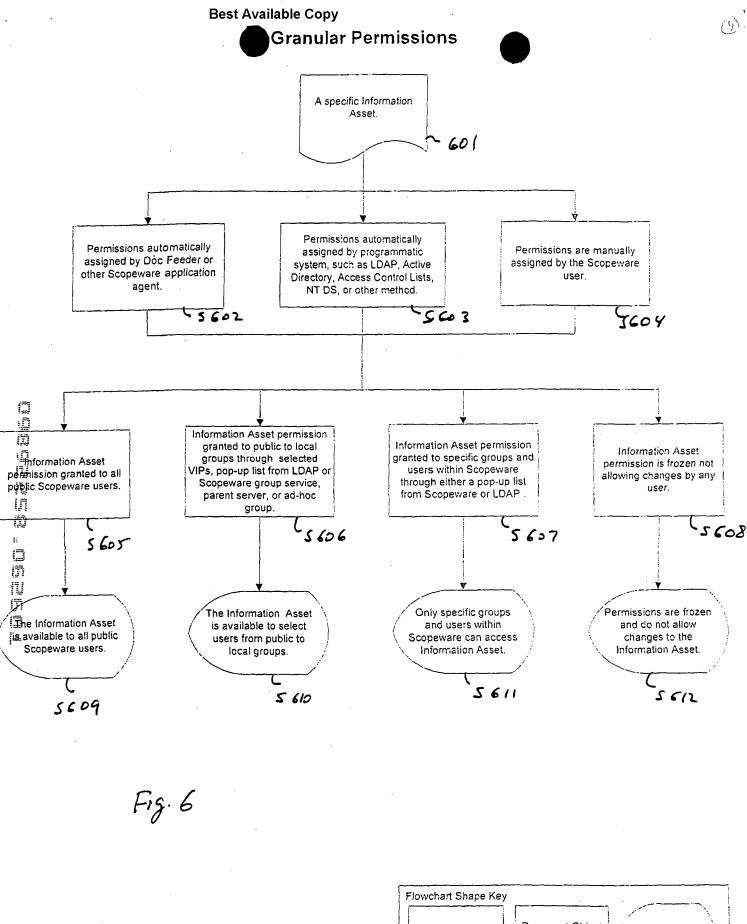


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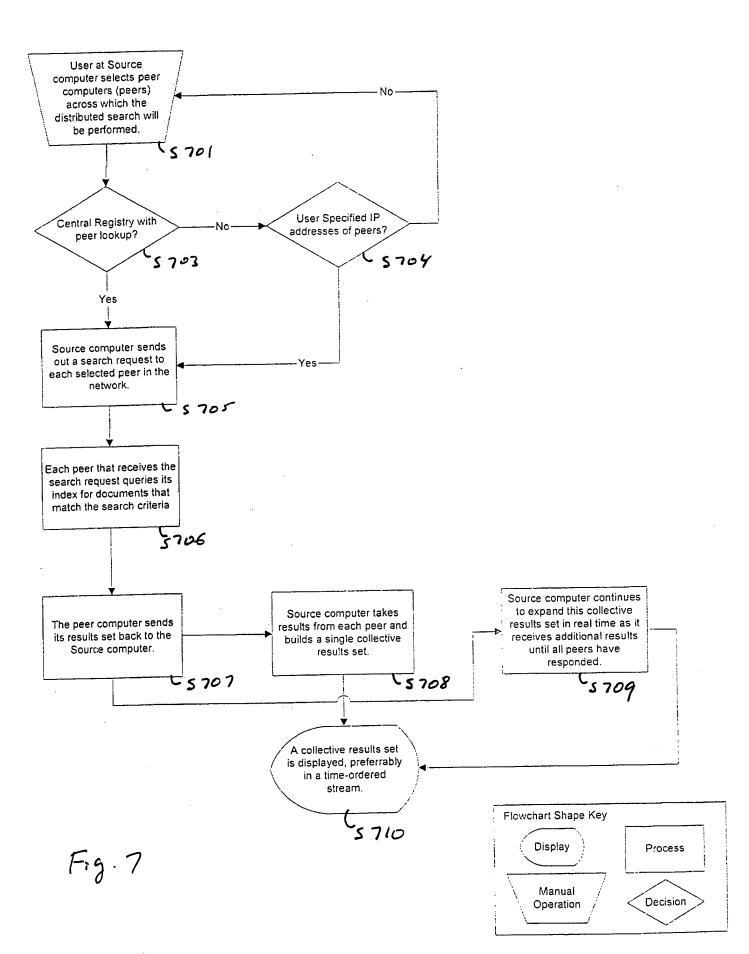
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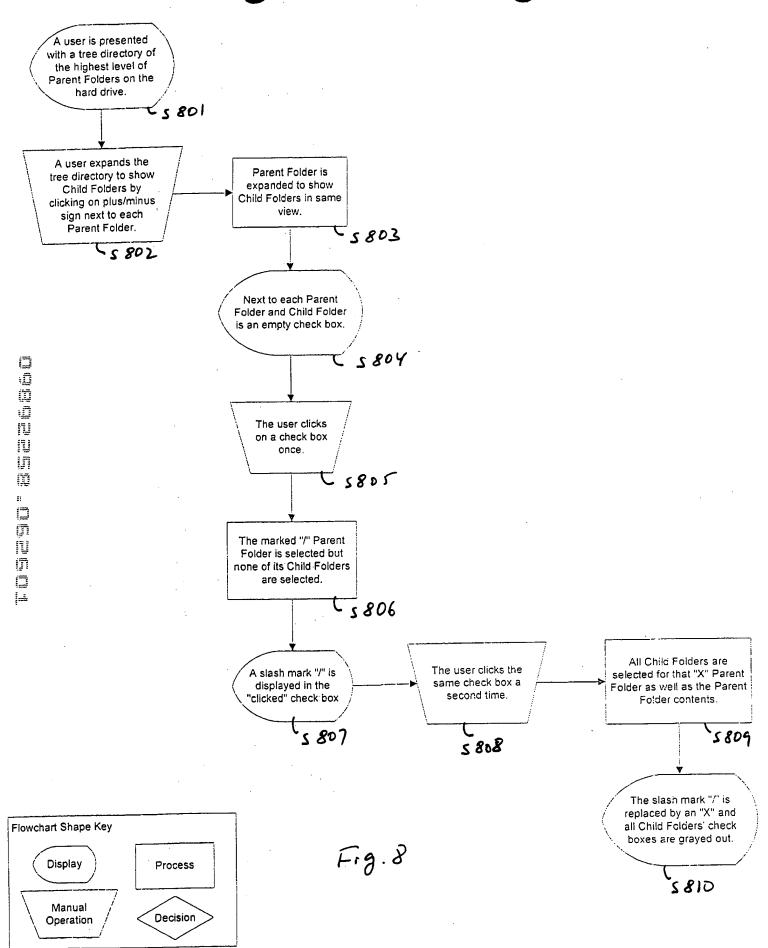
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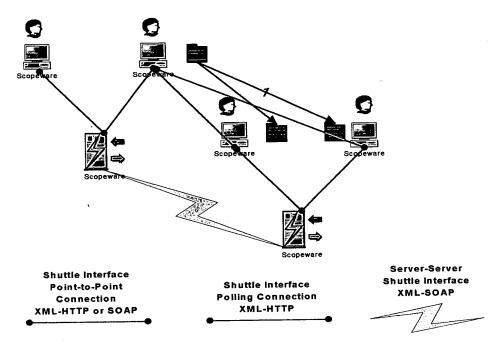


Process Document Object Display





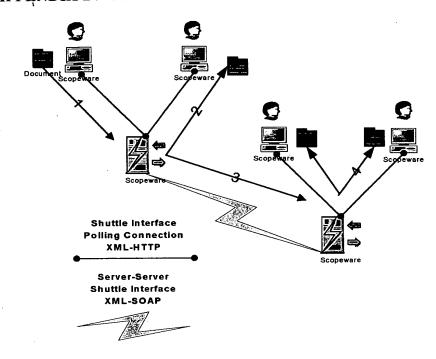
APPENDIX-A: BOTTOM-UP STREAM ARCHITECTURE



1 – Scopeware clients form an ad-hoc group, connecting directly to other Scopeware clients, using any parent Scopeware server for basic address look-up and resolution. Documents are replicated to each connected group member.

Fig. 9

APPENDIX B: TOP-DOWN STREAM ARCHITECTURE



- 1-A client creates a document that is sent via the shuttle interface as an XML object to that client's parent server. The local Scopeware client acquires the document (converts a document into the Scopeware XML object). When the document arrives at the server, the parent Scopeware server then acquires the document as well.
- 2 Locally connected Scopeware clients that are polling the parent server will receive a document shell notification of a new document matching the selected query, or when performing a search, they will receive the document shell in their stream.
- 3 Scopeware server transmits the document to any known Scopeware server peers as an XML object though the shuttle interface. These peers then can either fully acquire the document, or partially acquire the document (indexing it, but then throwing away the document and storing a reference to the originating server storage). This option to fully or partially acquire Server peer documents is set by the administrator.
- 4 Locally connected Scopeware clients that are polling the peer server will receive a document shell notification of a new document matching the selected query, or when performing a search they will receive the document shell in their stream. The Scopeware client will have the option of fully acquiring or partially acquiring the document from the connected server depending on administration preferences.

Fig. 10